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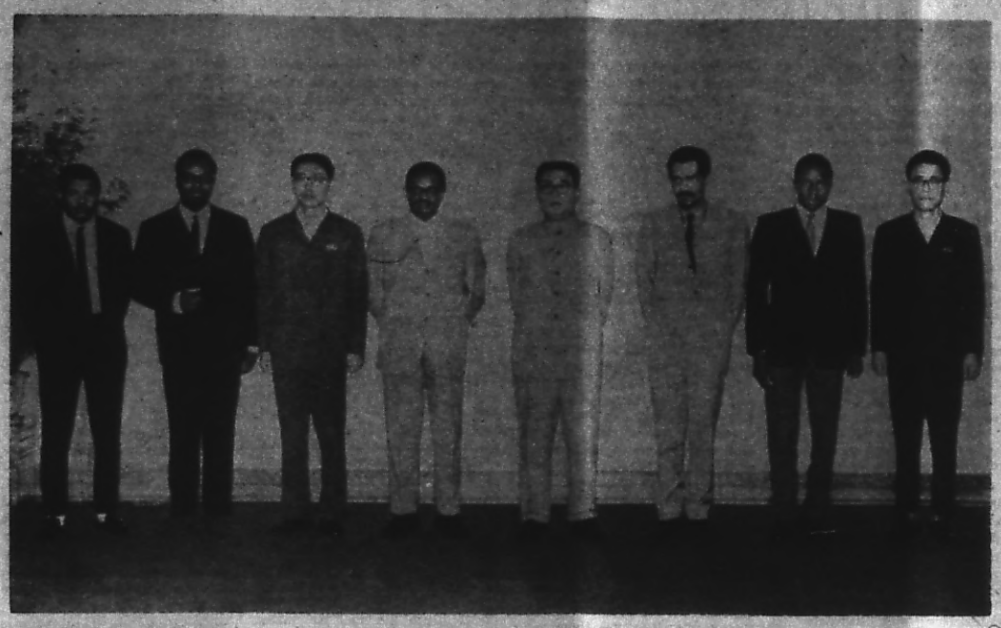

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph together with the delegation of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement after receiving it

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Jeno Fork** in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his reelection as Prime Minister of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government.

✦ Marshal **Kim Il Sung**, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, in reply to his message sent on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Major General **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Revolution Command Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, replying to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the victory of the revolution in the Sudan.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, in reply to his message sent to the latter greeting the proclamation of the Federation of Arab Republics.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, replying to his message of greetings sent on the day of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from **Abdul Rahman Al Eriani** replying to his message of congratulations sent on the latter's election as President of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, in reply to his message sent on the occasion of the national day of Tunisia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, Comrade **Truong Chinh** and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, upon their reelection or reappointment as President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to Major General **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Revolution Command Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the victory of the May 25 revolution in the Sudan.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Hafez Al Assad** on his election as General Secretary of the Syrian Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to his Majesty King **Mohammad Zahir Shah** of the Kingdom of Afghanistan on the Independence day of Afghanistan.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, on the national day of Tunisia.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message to **the Central Committee of the Costa Rican People's Vanguard Party**, greeting the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Delegation of Angolan People's Liberation Movement

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 12 the delegation of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement which was on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement; and its members—Comrade Lucio Lara, Member of the Director Committee of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement and Member of its Political-Military Coordination Committee; Comrade Alberto Neto, Permanent Representative of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in northern European countries; Comrade Ananias Escorcio, Commander of the Northern Region of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement; and Comrade Jose Antonio, Commander of the Eastern Region of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement.

Also present there were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Gives Luncheon in Honour of Delegation of Angolan People's Liberation Movement

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a luncheon on August 12 in honour of the delegation of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement which was on a visit to our country.

Invited to the luncheon were head of the delegation Comrade Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement; and its members—Comrade Lucio Lara, Member of the Director Committee of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement and Member of its Political-Military Coordination Committee; Comrade Alberto Neto, Permanent Representative of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in northern European countries; Comrade Ananias Escorcio, Commander of the Northern Region of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement; and Comrade Jose Antonio, Commander of the Eastern Region of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement.

Present there were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

Premier KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Letter from President of United Front for Korean Democracy in New York

The respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a letter dated May 24, 1971 from Byungcholl Koh, President of the United Front for Korean Democracy in New York.

In his letter, President Byungcholl Koh acknowledged the receipt of the appeal to the fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters and the personages of political parties and public organisations in south Korea for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, which was adopted on April 13 at the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He said that the go-ahead and practicable 8-point national salvation programme for peaceful reunification, put forward in the appeal, which roused the Koreans to new national awakening, could be a fundamental and basic programme for evading the perpetuation of national split and recovering the national ties between the north and south now severed.

Remarking that the rejection of this programme by the Pak Jung Hi puppet "regime" was designed to keep our nation bisected permanently in all the political, economic and cultural spheres, he said: This, I think, is an act contradictory to the elementary moral spirit and humanitarian philanthropism of mankind.

He further wrote in the letter:

I sincerely propose the convocation of a "conference for democratic reunification of the personages of public organisations of all the patriotic forces abroad in the world" under the sponsorship of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a means of national salvation for writing a finis to this suffering and pain brought by the endless continuation of the agonies and misfortunes of territorial partition and national split, in which the Korean nation has lived for 26 years, the fathers and sons and brothers barred from exchanging a letter or having a contact in the same country and same territory.

My proposals are as follows:

1. **Aim: The non-governmental consultative conference for promoting the peaceful reunification of the fatherland will hold a serious debate on the obtaining situation and strive in mutual cooperation, with the utmost energy, for the realisation of the resolution adopted.**
2. **Sponsor: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**
3. **Name: Conference of overseas Korean compatriots for reunification.**
4. **Place: Geneva or Paris (a third country which recognizes both the passports of north and south Korea).**
5. **Date: Around August 15.**
6. **Representatives and their number: 80 to 100 prominent figures and personages of public organisations who have fought for the reunification of the fatherland, invited by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**
7. **States of residence of the compatriots: Japan, the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Germany, China, France and socialist countries, north and south Americas, etc.**
8. **Cost, travelling expenses and lodging shall be borne entirely or partially by the sponsor.**

In his letter President Byungcholl Koh said that he believed the historic conference of overseas Korean compatriots for reunification would not only have great impact and influence at home and abroad, but would successfully nurse the patriotic democratic forces striving for the reunification of the fatherland, the ideal and goal of our nation.

He continued:

We can, I think, newly call for and stimulate national self-determination and love for the nation through a realistic enlightenment movement and, under the prevailing situation, actively probe for the possibility of national reunification.

Especially, many compatriots here manifest their approval and believe that such conference would contribute to a leaping advance towards reunification.

Here is a fine example of this. The necessity of reunification has been felt more keenly after the 5-point reunification programme sent me by personages of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland dated June 3, 1970 was published in **the New York Times** and newspapers of various countries of the world.

The realization of the aspiration for reunification is the main task in the trend of thought of our nation.

As one sees here, the success of the proposed conference, being a leaping step, would signify a great impact upon our nation and new enlightenment to it and, making up the weak points of south Korea, would mark a signpost for realising without delay the cherished desire of our nation by having a meeting for national salvation measures by which north Korea and overseas compatriots may form a united front of cohesion and achieve independent, peaceful reunification.

He concluded the letter by saying that he was sincerely making the proposal in the belief that this good cause would give a new idea of reunification to the whole world, holding a new and historical aspect.

If Representatives of Red Cross Organizations of North and South Korea Sincerely Negotiate with Open Mind from Standpoint of Humanitarianism, They Will Surely Be Able to Find Common Points and Smoothly Solve All Questions in Interests of the Nation

Chairman of CC, DPRK Red Cross Society Sends Letter to President of South Korean Red Cross Society on Holding Talks between Representatives of Red Cross Organizations of North and South Korea

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on August 14 a letter to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society concerning the question of holding talks between representatives of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea.

The letter reads:

You proposed on August 12 to the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to unfold a movement for finding out family members of kinsmen separated from each other in the north and south and to hold in Geneva preliminary talks between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea within the coming October to discuss questions concerning this.

This is in accord with the reasonable proposals consistently advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the south Korean authorities to connect the severed blood ties of kinsmen and realise the reunification of the divided fatherland. We consider this is a very good thing.

Originally, it is one of the questions which we raised from long ago to enable the separated family members, relatives and friends to write to each other asking how they are and meet each other. Your society accepted it this time. We think it is a little bit late, but it is a matter of great joy and pleasure.

As is well known, from the first days of the division of the country the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward time and again a number of fair proposals, from the question of holding free general elections throughout the north and south to the question of realizing correspondence and travel of personages between the north and south, to achieve the reunification of the country peacefully on democratic principles by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces after making all foreign troops withdraw from Korea and has made all and every effort for their realization.

This year, too, the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea seriously discussed once again the question of promoting the reunification of the fatherland and put forth the 8-point programme for national salvation.

In particular, on August 6, the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reclarifying the stand of the Government of the Republic on the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, solemnly declared that it is always ready to have contact with any south Korean political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, public organizations and individual personages at any time.

All the fair and aboveboard, reasonable proposals and sincere and persevering efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country enjoyed each time the unanimous support of the entire people of north and south Korea and evoked the warm sympathy of unbiased world public opinion.

But, to our regret, none of our just proposals has been realized so far owing to the opposition of the south Korean authorities.

As a result, we have been suffering for a long period of 20-odd years from the greatest national tragedy in which family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south are living unable to send even a single letter to each other, not knowing even how they are.

It is very good, indeed, that in such circumstances, your society made a courageous decision, for the first time, to realise contact between the north and the south in response to our consistent patriotic appeal.

As for the questions to be discussed at the talks between representatives of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea, we consider a movement for finding out family members alone is insufficient in view of the ardent desire of families, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south.

Therefore, proceeding from the common desire of the entire people of north and south Korea and humanitarian principle, we sincerely propose hereby to discuss the following questions including the movement for finding out family members at the talks between representatives of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea:

1. **Question of realizing free travel and mutual visits of family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south;**
2. **Question of realizing free correspondence between family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south;**
3. **Question of finding out family members and arranging their meeting, as proposed by you.**

We firmly believe that if representatives of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea meet at one place and sincerely negotiate with an open mind from the standpoint of pure humanitarianism, they will surely be able to find common points and smoothly solve all questions in the interests of the nation.

As regards your opinion on the place of preliminary talks, we consider it is not national to choose a third country as a venue. For what should we meet in a distant foreign country, not in our country, to discuss the internal affairs of our nation?

We propose to have talks at Panmunjom in our land.

Panmunjom is widely known, no less than Geneva, to the world.

If you think the facilities of the meeting place at Panmunjom are not proper because they are used by the Military Armistice Commission, we are fully ready to build a new building necessary at the earliest possible date and provide every convenience for the successful progress of the talks.

We think the earlier the date of the talks, the better. We, therefore, **propose to open preliminary talks between representatives of the two sides within September.**

News service, radio or television may be used as a means of communications between our two Red Cross organizations. However, in view of the importance of the question, we think it is best for the accuracy of communications to conduct communication duties by means of exchanging letters at Panmunjom between messengers with credentials of the respective Red Cross organizations.

We are going to send two messengers carrying a letter of our Red Cross Society to Panmunjom at 12 on August 20. We hope messengers of your society will receive our letter at that hour on the spot.

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea believes that you will give an affirmative reply to this compatriotic and humanitarian proposal of ours.

Lofty Patriotic Spirit, Immortal Revolutionary Exploits

August 19 this year marks the centenary of the birth of Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and an ardent patriot who fought staunchly against the aggressors, assisting the revolutionary struggle of his sons and grandsons throughout his life and firmly maintaining national constancy, not yielding to all sorts of oppression and persecution by Japanese imperialism.

Marking this significant day, we glance back upon his lofty patriotic spirit and immortal revolutionary exploits full of emotion with the feeling of unbounded reverence.

Mr. Kim Bo Hyon was born on August 19, 1871 at Mangyongdae, Nam-ri, Kopyong sub-county, Taedong county, South Pyongan Province as the only son of Mr. Kim Ung U, an ardent patriot. The house where he was born was a *sandang* or grave keeper's house (the present thatched house at Mangyongdae). The house was the one which his father Mr. Kim Ung U, unable to afford even such a shabby house, had acquired from a landlord in return for his service to the latter as a grave keeper. Mr. Kim Bo Hyon received patriotic education from his father Mr. Kim Ung U since his childhood.

He was very diligent and stouthearted.

He lost his father in his early years and had to support his poor family. He strove hard to improve his family life. He used to go to the fields before daybreak and return home late in the evening and make ropes and straw-mats till late at night.

But his family was poor as ever, because he, as a tenant farmer, was bled white by the landlord.

It happened once.

Unable to endure hunger any longer on a long summer day, Mr. Kim Bo Hyon who had long run out of provisions picked green beans in a dry field, made bean-gruel and ate it.

With this as a pretext, the landlord stripped Mr. Kim Bo Hyon of land that autumn, saying: "Why did you pick and eat beans even before you paid rent for tenancy?"

But Mr. Kim Bo Hyon did not succumb to the landlord, saying: "I will not surrender to you the rascal even if you rob me of land" and lived on with a strong will. He went to the Kono island across the River Taedong-gang, cleared land and continued his farm work. And he ploughed and weeded others' fields for hire.

As they led such a life, he and his family hated the national and class enemies more bitterly than any other else and their patriotic spirit was stronger.

He instilled in his sons and grandsons the lofty spirit of regaining the country. And he educated his sons and grandsons in patriotism so that they might actively come out in the revolutionary struggle and did his utmost to bring them up into revolutionaries.

He used to say: "One should prove the worth of one's flesh and blood. One had better die fighting against the enemies than live under their exploitation and oppression." He taught: "As the saying goes 'Even a dragon can go to Heaven only when it gains popularity,' so man can earn popularity and do a great thing only when he helps others and treats them generously." He taught that his sons should be ardent patriots, saying: "Remember a boy can render devoted service to the country only when he goes to the fighting front for the country and the people as soon as he grows up and dies in action against the enemy."

Saying: "The people deprived of their country have no alternative but to fight against the enemy," he felt great joy and pride in his sons and grandsons conducting revolutionary activities and positively inspired their revolutionary activities and helped them with might and main.

Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, though in dire poverty, sent his son Mr. Kim Hyong Jik to school to get him to study. He was very pleased with his son, who should support his family, carrying on revolutionary activities and actively backed his revolutionary activities.

Especially, Mr. Kim Bo Hyon boundlessly treasured and loved the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his eldest grandson. He highly praised his grandson when he was about to leave Mangyongdae at the age of 14 with an adamant resolve not to return home before he won the country's independence by fighting against the Japanese imperialists, and encouraged his grandson to fight well.

That was why the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, when he had a chat with a poor old man in Wuchiatzu village and saw an old man in rags in the guerilla base in the days of the arduous yet glorious revolutionary struggle, thought of his grandfather in his house in Mangyongdae, his native place, and renewed his burning resolve to defeat Japanese imperialism, restore the fatherland at the earliest possible date and enable the people to enjoy freedom and happiness to their heart's content.

Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, together with his wife Mrs. Li Bo Ik, had to suffer all sorts of repression and persecution by the Japanese imperialists simply because their sons and grandsons struggled for the fatherland.

But each time he suffered oppression and persecution, he firmly maintained revolutionary constancy and completely frustrated the enemy's foolish attempt.

At the close of the 1930's the Japanese imperialists, who found themselves in a more difficult position due to the brilliant military strategy and elusive guerilla tactics of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, threatened the grandfather and grandmother with bayonets on the one hand and on the other tried to win their favour offering a money-bag, asking them to celebrate the wedding of their grandson and cure the grandmother of disease with that money.

Just at that moment Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, throwing the money-bag at the blackguards, thundered: "We are ordinary people. We don't use your dirty money. Without your help, we can celebrate the wedding of our grandson on our own and cure disease. Get out of my house at once taking along this money!"

Later, the Japanese imperialists took out Mrs. Li Bo Ik to Manchuria by force, but she fought unyieldingly in spite of all sorts of atrocity and appeasement of the enemy.

Mr. Kim Bo Hyon rejected to the last the "change of name" to a Japanese one, which the Japanese imperialists forced him so hard by intimidation or blackmail and thereby firmly maintained national constancy.

In this way, Mr. Kim Bo Hyon and Mrs. Li Bo Ik not only fought without yielding to the enemy's oppression, appeasement and deception but lived with a strong will finding life worth living for their sons and grandsons who were bravely fighting against the robber Japanese imperialism, with the lofty spirit of patriotism.

Even after the country's liberation he led a frugal life and regarded it as a boundless pride and great happiness to work diligently on his distributed land. Seeing Mr. Kim Bo Hyon who was following the plow diligently out of sheer desire to contribute to the country in spite of the advanced age of 70 though he was the grandfather of the great Leader so revered by all, a politician from south Korea who attended the Joint Conference of Representatives of the North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations in April 1948 was moved with great admiration and asked: "Grandfather, your grandson is the Premier of a country. Why so hard you are working?" The grandfather answered: "My grandson, you say, is the Premier, but I am a peasant. From olden times farming is considered to be the foundation of the state. We can live well only when we do farming well, can't we?"

It is said that the politician was so deeply moved by the meaningful words of Mr. Kim Bo Hyon that he could not utter even a word.

Indeed, the lofty life of Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and an ardent patriot was the brilliant life of a patriot who educated his sons and grandsons to take the sacred road of revolution for the country's freedom and independence in their early years and lived with a strong will, backing their revolutionary activities and firmly maintaining national constancy, not yielding to oppression and persecution by Japanese imperialism and it was the brilliant life of the father and grandfather of revolutionaries who was possessed of industrious and simple character.

Mr. Kim Bo Hyon died on September 2, 1955 but his ardent patriotic spirit and his brilliant revolutionary exploits and lofty virtues hold a very precious place in the brilliant history of revolution of the family of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that have fought from generation to generation, dedicating their all to the revolution.

Educated in the ardent patriotic spirit by Mr. Kim Bo Hyon and receiving his consistent assistance in the revolutionary activities his sons dedicated their whole life to the sacred cause of the country's restoration and the people's freedom and happiness and performed immortal exploits.

Enjoying the deep affection and backing of the whole family including his grandfather, the great Leader of the Korean revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and guided the arduous yet glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years and won brilliant victory and even today he is steadfastly leading our people to the building of socialism and communism. The patriotic and revolutionary family of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a fine example of revolutionary family not only for our people but also for a great number of revolutionaries and revolutionary peoples of the world.

That is why the revolutionaries and revolutionary peoples the world over say: "The family of Premier Kim Il Sung have fought for the fatherland for four generations. The family of Premier Kim Il Sung serves as a revolutionary example for the people of the whole world."

Li Chang Gyu

Reply to President of United Front for Korean Democracy in New York

Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a letter concerning the question of the country's reunification dated May 24, 1971 from Byungcholl Koh, President of the United Front for Korean Democracy in New York.

Entrusted by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, Li Guk Ro, Chairman, and Kang Ryang Uk and Paek Nam Un, Vice-Chairmen, of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, sent a reply to his letter on August 11. The reply reads:

Mr. Byungcholl Koh
President of United Front for Korean Democracy
127 West 43rd Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

You sent on May 24 a letter to Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in connection with the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in April this year, which discussed the situation prevailing in our country and the question of promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and adopted an appeal to the fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters and personages of political parties and public organisations in south Korea.

Entrusted by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, we are addressing this letter to you today after studying your letter seriously.

We, above all, are very glad to note that you show as ever deep concern for the question of the reunification of our fatherland and extend you heartfelt greetings.

In your letter you expressed warm sympathy for the appeal adopted at the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the 8-point national salvation programme contained in it and sharply denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime which persistently opposes the independent, peaceful reunification of our fatherland and frantically bars the road of contact and negotiation between the north and south.

And you proposed the convocation in a third country of a "conference of overseas Korean compatriots for reunification" attended by the representatives of all the overseas compatriots' organisations and patriotic democratic personages in various countries of the world under the sponsorship of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a means of putting an end to the tragedy of national split which has lasted for 26 years and of promoting the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

We support this proposal of yours, considering it a very positive one which has many points in common with the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which insists on joining hands with all the patriotic forces at home and abroad desirous of peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

As you know, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, basing itself on the basic line of national reunification indicated by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has invariably held that the reunification of the country should be achieved peacefully on independent and democratic principles by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference after making the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea, consistently advanced various fair and aboveboard, reasonable proposals for the reunification of the fatherland and made all possible efforts for their materialisation.

In April this year the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea discussed measures for promoting the independent reunification of the fatherland. This was one more expression of such efforts. In view of the grave situation in which the U.S. imperialists occupying south Korea, under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine," are stepping up lately the policies of aggression and war as never before in collusion and conspiracy with the Japanese militarists, and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, actively tailing after them, are committing still more malicious acts of treachery, the session appealed to all the patriotic forces of north and south Korea to firmly join hands and unfold a nation-wide anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-Pak Jung Hi joint struggle to bridge over the prevailing difficult situation and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and once again put forward the 8-point national salvation programme.

The ardent appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea overflowing with the burning patriotic sentiments and the 8-point national salvation programme reflecting the ardent desire of the entire Korean people who eagerly aspire after the reunification of the fatherland enjoy the unreserved support of the masses of compatriots of all circles at home and abroad and evoked unanimous sympathy among the broad public circles the world over.

But the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, opposed this time, too, the fair programme of the Government of the Republic and are ever more harshly repressing all socio-political forces of south Korea calling for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and speeding up only criminal war preparations to invade the northern half of the Republic.

This bespeaks that we cannot discuss at all the question of the country's reunification with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Reality urgently requires all patriotic forces at home and abroad to unite firmly and take national salvation measures to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the enemy of reunification, out of south Korea, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the foe of reunification, and pave the way to reunification.

As Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader of our people, said, all Koreans who are truly desirous of the independent reunification of the fatherland should join the nation-wide struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and reunifying the fatherland no matter in which part of the divided fatherland they may reside or whether they may be at home or abroad.

We consider that as a national salvation measure for reunification it is important first of all to open the way for dialogue to discuss the question of national reunification. For this, all political parties, public organizations and patriotic personages desirous of the reunification of the country should meet at one place as early as possible and have sincere negotiations transcending political views and ideas. Such negotiations may be held at home or in a third country.

But, as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are dead set against any contact or travel between the north and south, the venue of dialogue for reunification cannot but be chosen in a third country for the time being, as proposed by you.

We agree to your proposal to convene a "conference of overseas Korean compatriots for reunification." As for practical matters on the venue and time of the conference, we are ready to inform you of a proper venue and date after making further study and deciding on them.

In conclusion we express the hope that you will continue your positive activities for the success of a "conference of overseas Korean compatriots for reunification" to be convened amid the great interest of the entire nation and for the promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Yours respectfully,

Dr. Li Guk Ro
Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

Rev. Kang Ryang Uk
Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

Acad. Paek Nam Un
Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

Pyongyang, August 11, 1971

Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country under the Leadership of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution

I. Original Land Programme Put Forward by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution

The land problem is, in essence, a question of ownership of the basic means of agricultural production; it is a question of principle which defines the socio-economic position of the peasantry, the most reliable ally of the working class. This problem is of especially great importance for those countries which were formerly or are still under colonial control.

The land problem in such countries, as a question in which national and class contradictions are entangled in the most intensified form, poses its solution as a principal revolutionary task that should be solved before anything else in the stage of the national-liberation democratic revolution. Victory or defeat in the revolution and social progress depend on the solution of this task.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, advanced the original idea on solving the land problem in the national-liberation revolution in colonies which is carried out under new historical conditions, and exerted every effort for its realization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist, who elaborated on a far-reaching plan to bring social emancipation, freedom and happiness to the peasantry making up the majority of the population in our country right after he set out on the revolutionary struggle in his early years, educated and awakened the masses of the peasants and vigorously organized and mobilized them to the struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the landlords, and showed the unique way of solving the land problem already in the first days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle on the basis of his insight into the pressing demands of our revolution, the socio-economic relations of our countryside and the situation of the peasantry.

The original idea and theory of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung on the solution of the land problem found their brilliant embodiment in the agrarian reform which was enforced, on the principle of confiscating land owned by the Japanese imperialists and the pro-Japanese landlords without compensation and distributing it free among the peasants, under his direct guidance in the 1930's in the guerilla bases—liberated areas established in the vast areas along the River Tuman-gang, our northern border areas. The valuable exploits performed and experiences gained in this course of solving the land problem were incorporated in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which was personally worked out by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland clarified in an all-round way the basic tasks to be solved by a Party of the working class in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and it was a great Marxist-Leninist programme which elucidated for the first time in history the revolutionary way of solving the land problem in our country.

The idea and theory formulated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the solution of the land problem in the days of the struggle for liberation of the fatherland, along with the immortal feats in the agrarian reform enforced in the guerilla bases, constituted the historical roots and the most valuable wealth of the revolution in solving the peasant and agricultural questions in our country.

It was thanks to these deep, strong roots and to the wise guidance of the Leader that our people could successfully carry out without delay such a great socio-economic reform as the agrarian reform even in so complex a situation immediately after liberation.

1) Land Problem Is Pressing Question to Be Solved Preferentially in the Stage of Democratic Revolution

A Party of the working class which has overthrown imperialist colonial rule and seized power has to fulfil a series of the revolutionary tasks for liquidating the evil aftermaths of colonial rule and the feudal relations in all domains of socio-economic life and ensuring the democratic development of society. These tasks include a number of tasks such as the task of solving the land problem, the task of nationalizing industries, the task of guaranteeing the democratic rights and freedom to the working people and the task of democratizing education, culture and the judicature, etc.

It is impossible to carry out all these many tasks simultaneously. It is, therefore, of very great importance in carrying out the general revolutionary tasks to properly decide the order of priority in executing the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, newly elucidated the position and significance of the land problem in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and defined its solution as the first and foremost task in enforcement of the democratic reforms.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The most urgent revolutionary task confronting us after liberation was the solution of the land problem in the countryside. The feudal landownership prevailing in our rural areas was a fetter which not only chained millions of peasants to feudal exploitation and slavery and restricted the development of the agricultural productive forces but also impeded overall social progress. The solution of the land problem, therefore, constituted the main content of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 285.)

The idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on solving before the introduction of other democratic reforms the land problem which constitutes the main content of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, was an original idea based on a scientific analysis of the socio-economic relations in our country where the feudal landownership prevailed and of the economic basis of colonial domination by Japanese imperialism and feudal exploitation.

Our country was a colonial, semi-feudal agrarian state in the past. The backward agriculture where feudal landownership was predominant formed the major branch of the national economy and the peasantry made up the absolute majority of the population.

Feudal landownership was an important politico-economic foothold of the colonial domination of Korea by Japanese imperialism.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors maintained and consolidated feudal landownership to squeeze colonial super profit from Korea, hamper the democratic development of Korean society and enforce the most brutal colonial rule.

The feudal landlord class that was in league with Japanese imperialism exploited our peasants cruelly.

Owing to this, our peasants suffered from chronic hunger and poverty and their land famine reached its height.

According to the statistics in 1945, the landlords who accounted for no more than 4 per cent of all farm households in the northern half of the Republic owned 58.2 per cent of the total arable land; the poor peasants who accounted for 56.7 per cent of all farm households owned only 5.6 per cent of the total arable land.

Besides, the peasants could not find a market for their labour in towns because of underdeveloped capitalism, and were compelled to tenant the landlords' land. They were like slaves. The farm rent amounted to more than 60 per cent of harvest. Moreover, through miscellaneous heavy levies a greater part of farm produce was taken from the peasants.

Due to the harsh exploitation by feudal landlords and to the ruthless plunder by Japanese imperialism, the productive forces of agriculture rapidly declined and agriculture went totally bankrupt. The bankruptcy of agriculture forming the major branch of the national economy at that time impeded the general development of the country.

(Continued on Page 3)

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

Battle in Fusung County Seat

Paek Hak Rim

The main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung wiped out the enemy and had rest for a few days in Manchiang, Fusung county, in April 1936 on their way of advance into the border region to establish new bases around Mt. Paekdu-san and, relying on them, further extend and intensify the revolutionary activities according to the line set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung at the Namhodu Conference. Then, they attacked the enemy troops stationed in Sinancha and Sikang and won great victories.

Scared by the swift upsurge of the guerilla struggle, the enemy was frantically engaged in "large punitive" operations, increasing his armed forces on a large scale in these areas.

The Fusung county seat was the centre of the enemy for such "punitive" operations.

At that time the Fusung county seat had more than 7,000 households. The town was closely associated particularly with Marshal Kim Il Sung. It was here that Marshal Kim Il Sung attended a primary school in his early days and that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, his father, waged a revolutionary struggle and passed away.

The enemy Japanese imperialists stationed hundreds of their aggressor troops and a battalion of the puppet Manchukuo army plus a large number of the police and armed self-defence corps in Fusung. The enemy entrenched in the county seat had fortified batteries and even various heavy weapons including mortars.

It was really difficult to attack such a county seat. However, Marshal Kim Il Sung made up his mind to annihilate without fail the enemy in the Fusung county seat.

The attack on the Fusung county seat aimed, first of all, to annihilate the main force of the "punitive" units of the enemy concentrated in the Fusung county seat, thereby causing great terror and confusion among the enemy. It also intended to show the people the might of our Korean People's Revolutionary Army and give them a firm confidence in the final victory of the revolution. It aimed to create favourable conditions for us in expanding and strengthening the network of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and setting up and extending new revolutionary bases in the area around Mt. Paekdu-san.

Also it was evident that, when we attacked the Fusung county seat, the enemy would concentrate a big force there and frenziedly attempt to "wipe out" the guerillas. Marshal Kim Il Sung planned to advance our units into the border region after focusing the enemy's attention on the seat.

At the same time, Marshal Kim Il Sung wanted through the battle to make the anti-Japanese units operating in the Fusung county area at the time more deeply confident of victory and thus closely unite them in the anti-Japanese united front.

As a matter of fact, the anti-Japanese units under the command of Wan Shun, Zhan Shan Hao and Wen Ming Jun, overwhelmed by Wang's unit (a unit of the puppet Manchukuo army under the command of Wang), whose headquarters was in the Fusung county seat at that time, remained quite dispirited.

If we did not win them over to our side, they would become demoralized and dispersed or surrender to the enemy.

Before the start of the battle in the Fusung county seat Marshal Kim Il Sung established contacts with the anti-Japanese units in various parts and proposed to conduct concerted operations. They readily accepted the proposal, as they had been well aware of Marshal Kim Il Sung's outstanding strategy and tactics and the Guerilla Army's might.

Thus, our forces numbered over 1,800 strong in all, including the 7th and 8th regiments of the 6th division of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which were the main force and the anti-Japanese units under the command of Wan Shun, Zhan Shan Hao and Wen Ming Jun.

Marshal Kim Il Sung personally organized and commanded the battle.

In order to ensure stealthy approach of a large force to the Fusung county seat and a surprise attack on it and disperse the enemy force, Marshal Kim Il Sung ordered a part of our force to storm and wipe out the enemy in Sungshuchen a little way off south of the Fusung county seat on the night of August 16, 1936, before the battle in the seat. And he organized the battle of attack on the Fusung county seat as follows:

The unit to be deployed in the direction of Linchiang was to seize the Tanghokoutzu base (a bridgehead) 12 kilometres south of the Fusung county seat and check the river-crossing of the enemy's reinforcements;

The unit to be deployed in the direction of Mengchiang was to take a height on the Fusung-Mengchiang motorway two kilometres away from the Fusung county seat to check the enemy reinforcements' approach;

The unit to be deployed in the direction of Antu was to check the advance of the enemy's reinforcements on the Mt. Maanshan highway, Peikang, an important point on the Fusung-Antu route;

And the main unit which would attack the town was to seize the county seat.

Besides, Marshal Kim Il Sung particularly stressed that every unit should pay special attention to protecting the lives and property of the people in the course of the battle.

According to the battle assignments, the anti-Japanese units which were to block the enemy's reinforcements in every direction were detailed to their appointed places 2 or 3 days before the attack on the Fusung county seat.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, personally commanding the main units, left the Tungkang secret camp and arrived at a gorge east of the Fusung county seat at the early dawn of August 17, where he issued the following combat orders to the units which were directly to storm the county seat:

The 7th regiment and a part of the 8th regiment were to capture the battery on the Tongshan Hill and then seize the battery east of the small south gate and to charge into the walled-town;

The rest of the 6th regiment a part of which was assigned to the 7th regiment, was to charge into the walled-town through the big south gate in concerted operations with an anti-Japanese unit;

A part of the anti-Japanese units was to charge into the walled-town through the east gate and the rest of them was to take the enemy barracks outside the north gate and then charge into the walled-town through the north gate to conduct joint operations with the 7th regiment.

As was clearly shown in the above orders, the direction of main attack was the small south gate area in which the 7th regiment was to operate. Upon receiving the combat orders all the units immediately started operations under the command of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The 7th regiment stormed the battery on the Tongshan Hill and occupied it in a trice without firing even a single shot, and then dashed towards the enemy's battery east of the small south gate.

However, in the course of this battle there was a gunfiring. Hearing it, the enemy started firing madly hither and thither. Our units sieging the enemy on three sides opened fierce fire.

However, the enemy desperately resisted bringing into action all his arms including heavy and light machine guns and mortars. At this moment the two platoons of the 7th regiment rushed to the place in front of the small south gate under cover of the machine gun squad.

Beneath the wall down the small south gate was a deep creek. We fired a volley closely leaning against the wall of the creek. However, the battery at the small south gate was stronger than expected; it was built up of rocks and concrete. The enemy attached importance to the battery and posted what he called a "crack unit" composed of the most vicious Japanese imperialist aggressor armymen. We threw grenades at the enemy's battery, but in vain. The enemy's gunfire was so heavy that we could hardly hold up our heads.

Such being the situation, Marshal Kim Il Sung moved his commanding post to a place near the small south gate to command the battle there.

Just at this moment the anti-Japanese units which were attacking in the east and the anti-Japanese units in the north retreated without being ordered by Marshal Kim Il Sung, with the result that most of the enemy forces thronged towards the small south gate. The enemy resisted tenaciously concentrating heavy fire on us. The day dawned completely with the fierce fighting going on. The situation turned more unfavourable for our army units.

It would be very difficult to attack the enemy in the walled-town in broad daylight and, it was also obvious that the prolongation of street fighting would do damage to the people.

Having seen through the situation, Marshal Kim Il Sung decided to annihilate the enemy after luring the enemy troops out of the town. To this end, he quickly withdrew all our army units to the Tongshan Hill.

We safely ascended the Tongshan Hill under the cover of the rear guard and taking advantage of morning fog. Thinking that we were in retreat, the enemy came out of the walled-town in a bluffy air and started climbing the Tongshan Hill in a posture of sieging our army units.

Meanwhile, the Japanese imperialist aggression troops over 200 strong which had come out of the walled-town made a roundabout way along the highway in the direction of Linchiang and were rushing to the ravine southwest of the Tongshan Hill in an attempt to invest our units.

Marshal Kim Il Sung who had been closely watching the enemy's movement ordered part of the anti-Japanese units to defend the battery on the Tongshan Hill and swiftly moved the main units to the two heights north and south of the battery on the Tongshan Hill for counter-siege of the approaching enemy.

In an attempt to recapture the battery on the Tongshan Hill the enemy made a desperate attack under the cover of mortars and machine guns. The battle was getting very complex. The anti-Japanese unit defending the battery on the Tongshan Hill was placed in an exigency.

Marshal Kim Il Sung ordered the first platoon of the 4th company of the 7th regiment to repulse the enemy attacking the battery on the Tongshan Hill and rescue the anti-Japanese unit. Then he ordered another unit to concentrate fire of rifles on the enemy's mortarmen and wipe them out. Our guerillas poured a concentrated fire on the enemy's mortarmen, at a favourable point and wiped them out. This threw the enemy into confusion in its gunfiring.

In the meantime, the first platoon of the 4th company started countercharge at a stretch. Seeing the enemy troops falling down helplessly en masse while climbing up the battery on the Tongshan Hill, the soldiers of the anti-Japanese unit gathered strength and restarted fighting valiantly. The battery on the Tongshan Hill was held up by our army units.

Meanwhile, the Japanese imperialist aggression troops which attempted to siege our army units were climbing up the height thinking that the guerilla units had concentrated at the battery on the Tongshan Hill, when they were unexpectedly confronted with the furious fire of our units in full combat readiness which were waiting for them. The enemy deployed helter-skelter and began to resist our units. At our first volley the enemy fell down en masse. This notwithstanding, the enemy tenaciously resisted hurling all reinforcements into this place. However, our army units holding geographically favourable positions on the height east of Malukou fought a staunch battle dealing annihilating blows at the enemy who was venturing reckless charge.

In an attempt to get out of the unfavourable situation the enemy even mobilized aircraft to bomb and strafe blindly our units.

No amount of desperation on the part of the enemy could destroy our iron combat ranks united around Marshal Kim Il Sung with one mind and one will.

The fierce battle went on all day long. Towards evening the enemy became dead tired.

Having suffered colossal loss, the enemy could no longer make charges; now they were waiting for their reinforcements from Linchiang, Antu and Mengchiang districts, with the intention of making a long resistance. Having sharply judged the enemy's movements, Marshal Kim Il Sung issued an order of countercharge to all the units. When the awaited bugle call for charge reverberated through hills and valleys, the guerillas dashed into the enemy's positions with their glittering bayonets pointed at the enemy and shouting battle cries loudly. We drove the enemy into a corner of the valley and fought an annihilating hand-to-hand battle.

There came the decisive moment to deal crushing blows to the enemy—the brutal Japanese imperialist aggressors who had deprived us of our precious fatherland and thrown our brothers and sisters into distress. The guerillas fought like an angry lion, piercing and striking down, with their bayonets and rifle-butts, the enemy who put up a deathbed struggle. The last shrieks of the enemy troops were heard here and there.

Among those standing in the van of the hand-to-hand fight was Comrade Kim Myong Ju, a guerilla. He was known as a valiant comrade who had rendered distinguished services seven times in seven large battles and got wounded seven times. So he was even nicknamed "Chilsongdae" (a seven-chambered revolver).

Comrade Kim Hak Shil, a brave woman guerilla, drove her bayonet into the hearts of the enemy soldiers, shouting in such a loud voice as would astound the Japs: "You rascal, take this bayonet!" "Damn you! You can never escape!"

It was not Comrade Kim Myong Ju or Comrade Kim Hak Shil alone who fought valiantly in that battle. All the guerillas fought self-sacrificingly at the risk of their lives.

Of the brave fighters those comrades who had been newly assigned to our unit fought with particular valour. It was only natural for them to do so, for they were the comrades who cast off the cursed suspicion of being the members of the "Minsaengdan" for which they had long been excluded unreasonably by the Left chauvinists, and who were recognized by Marshal Kim Il Sung as fair guerillas not long before that battle.

After the Namhodu Conference Marshal Kim Il Sung, personally leading units, came to Fusung county where he took over a regiment. At the time more than 100 men handed over by the political commissar of the fourth division were those persons to whom the Left chauvinists had imputed the suspicion of being the members of the "Minsaengdan" and to each of whom they had given only three to five bullets and who were not allowed to take part in battle.

As is widely known, the Japanese imperialists organized the so-called "Minsaengdan" with their special agents and running dogs in the Kando region in 1932 in an attempt to create dissensions between the peoples of Korea and China clamouring about "autonomy of the Korean people in Kando" under the domination of Japanese imperialism. But it was exposed in the first days of its existence that the "Minsaengdan" was an organization of the Japanese imperialists' spies, and the revolutionary organizations and broad masses of people unfolded a resolute struggle against the "Minsaengdan." Nevertheless the struggle against the "Minsaengdan" was unfolded in a leftist, wrong way by certain great-power chauvinists and factional elements, with the result that fine Korean cadres were excluded and suspected and many comrades were killed under false accusations.

Upon his arrival at Fusung county Marshal Kim Il Sung who had been waging an uncompromising struggle against the leftist deviation of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle took over those guerillas who were under the suspicion of being members of the "Minsaengdan" and had a meeting together with them for three days.

The guerillas who had been eagerly looking forward to arrival of Marshal Kim Il Sung all burst into tears and told that they were not members of the "Minsaengdan."

Concluding the three-day meeting, Marshal Kim Il Sung said that it was difficult to tell who were members of the "Minsaengdan" and who were not members of the "Minsaengdan" and that he believed more in their resolve to fight faithfully for the revolution than various "documents," and burned all the bundles of such documents as "written statements," "inquisitions" and "documentary evidences" in their presence.

Deeply moved by Marshal Kim Il Sung's deep affection for and trust in revolutionary comrades, they hardened again and again their resolve to fight without sparing their lives and youth to carry through his instructions.

Now that they were allowed to take part in the battle in the Fusung county seat, how would not they fight with valour?

The battle in the Fusung county seat ended in the brilliant victory for us the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. Even the Japanese imperialist aggression troops which had boasted of their being "crack units" were all wiped out except some ten men who fled dragging their broken legs. The remnants of the enemy in the battery did not even venture to turn up.

That day we killed, wounded or captured over 300 men of the Japanese imperialist aggressor army and the puppet Manchukou army in all.

At nightfall our army units withdrew in the direction of Sikang.

On the day following the withdrawal of our army units three enemy planes flew over the Fusung county seat and blindly bombed the the battery on the Tongshan Hill and nearby dwelling houses, arousing curses and ridicules of the people. It was an eloquent proof of how much the enemy was frightened by our strength.

The victory of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the battle in the Fusung county seat clearly showed the prominent leadership and strategy and tactics of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his ever-victorious, superb art of leadership of the army. It also powerfully demonstrated once again to the world the mightiness of our guerilla ranks boundlessly faithful to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and rallied around him with a single mind and a single will.

Through the battle in the Fusung county seat we, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, dealt another heavy blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were running amuck in "large punitive" operations against the guerilla units, and created more favourable conditions for the establishment of the bases around Mt. Baekdu-san and the vigorous promotion of the Korean revolution.

The news about the brilliant victory won by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung in the battle in the Fusung county seat widely spread in a moment across the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers to every nook and corner of Korea, to say nothing of northeast China, to stir up the Korean people to a more vigorous struggle for the restoration of the fatherland.

Moreover, the might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army displayed in this battle gave confidence in victory to the demoralized anti-Japanese units and further strengthened the anti-imperialist common front with them.

(Continued from Page 2)

As seen above, the system of feudal landownership of landlords and the relations of feudal exploitation were the main stumbling block which chained the masses of the peasants who made up the absolute majority of the population to colonial, feudal exploitation and slavery and fettered the development of agricultural productive forces and the development of the national economy as a whole and retarded and obstructed the general development of society.

Without removing such a stumbling block, it was impossible to free the masses of the peasants from feudal exploitation and slavery, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and build up solidly the motive power of the revolution.

And, without ending feudal landownership it was impossible to free agricultural productive forces from the fetters of feudal production relations and rapidly develop agriculture, one of two major branches of the national economy, and, accordingly, it was impossible to attain the overall development of the national economy.

The land problem, therefore, posed itself as a pressing problem, the principal revolutionary task, which should be solved before everything else after the overthrow of Japanese imperialist colonial rule in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, defined the land problem as a pressing problem which should be solved before everything else in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and clarified in an allround way the original way for its solution.

2) Great Programme of Placing Land in Possession of Toiling Peasants

In the most correct reflection of the lawful requirements of social development in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and great Marxist-Leninist, clarified in a brilliant way the programme of placing land in the possession of the toiling peasants.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...The land problem should be solved. The agrarian reform should be enforced on the principle of abolishing the feudal tenant system and giving land to the peasants who till it." (Kim Il Sung, *Selection of Works*, Vol. I, p. 52.)

The brilliant idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on solving the land problem on the principle of abolishing the feudal system of landownership and placing land in the possession of the toiling peasants, is a great idea that has further enriched and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of the land problem under the new historical conditions.

The land problem had till then been regarded as a component part of the socialist revolution which liquidates the whole of the old relations of production based on private ownership and, accordingly, the nationalization of land had been considered as the supreme principle to be followed in the solution of the land problem.

Such a principle, however, could not fit in with the specific conditions of colonies and semi-colonial countries where the land problem was raised not as a component part of the socialist revolution but as a principal task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The land problem in colonies and semi-colonial countries where the anti-imperialist task and the anti-feudal task were to be carried out simultaneously, was a new problem that required a creative solution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, worked out a brilliant solution of this problem by advancing the great programme of placing land in the possession of the toiling peasants.

The programme made clear by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of placing land in the possession of the toiling peasants was based on a profound scientific analysis of the balance of class forces and landownership in the rural areas of our country, and it reflected most correctly the age-old desire of our peasants for land.

In the past our peasants had long lived a miserable life because they had not had their own land. On top of this, the capitalist commodity-money relations penetrated even into the countryside, with the result that commercialization of land was promoted further still.

This further strengthened the desire of the peasants for land. The greatest desire of our peasants was to own land and till it for themselves.

If nationalization was raised as a means for the solution of the land problem without taking this into account, the agrarian revolution of that kind would not only be unable to awaken the revolutionary ardor of the peasants but also would make it impossible, politically, to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and build up the motive power of the revolution solidly and, economically, would paralyze the zeal of the peasants for production and render it impossible to develop the productive forces of agriculture.

The land programme of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for solving the land problem on the principle of placing land in the possession of the toiling peasants, reflected most correctly the age-old desire of our peasants for land, and it was an original programme that clearly showed a new way of solving the peasant and agricultural questions in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

And this programme conformed fully to the objective requirements of the development of productive forces.

In the condition where the working people are masters of power the rapid development of the productive forces of agriculture depended largely on how the zest of the peasants, the principal component part of productive forces, for production is brought into play and how land, the basic means of agricultural production, is turned to account.

The programme of placing land in the possession of the toiling peasants satisfied the long-cherished desire of the peasants for land and made them masters of land, and thus enhanced their zest for production greatly. And the programme ensured even distribution of land among the toiling peasants and rendered it possible to make rational use of land.

This rapidly developed the productive forces of agriculture and, further, powerfully promoted the development of the national economy as a whole.

Also, the programme clarified by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of placing land in the possession of the toiling peasants was a great programme that met most fully the strategic demand for winning over the masses of the peasants and strengthening the worker-peasant alliance in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

One of the most principal strategic demands of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is to firmly win the masses of the peasants making up the overwhelming majority of the population over to the side of the revolution. Without winning the masses of the peasants over to the side of the revolution it is impossible for a Party of the working class to emerge victorious from the democratic revolution.

The programme elucidated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of placing land in the possession of the toiling peasants rendered it possible to emancipate the masses of the peasants from feudal exploitation and slavery and realize their ardent desire for land, and thus most successfully solve the problem of firmly winning the masses of the peasants over to the side of the revolution and further consolidate and develop on a new political and economic basis the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

The programme of placing land in the possession of the toiling peasants was a revolutionary programme based strictly on the steadfast anti-imperialist stand.

In colonies and semi-colonial countries feudal landownership is the economic basis of the feudal landlord class and the important socio-economic foothold of the foreign imperialists for their colonial rule. The imperialists themselves become big landowners, feudal landlords, maintaining and strengthening feudal landownership in order to suppress and exploit the people in colonies.

In such conditions it is an important link in carrying out the anti-imperialist tasks in the stage of the democratic revolution to completely liquidate landownership of the feudal landlord class and foreign imperialists on such a principle as "land shall be owned only by tillers."

The programme of placing land in the possession of the toiling peasants was also a great programme that takes into full consideration even the problem of the socialist transformation of agriculture to be effected in the days to come.

A new form of landownership of the toiling peasants, under which the tillers only owned land under a people's power led by the working class, differed radically from the previous form of landownership of the peasants.

The previous landownership of the peasants and the small peasant economy based on it were either broken up or expropriated at all times and invariably emerged a new ownership that exploited other's labour.

However, the landownership of the toiling peasants which comes into being as a result of the agrarian reform and the small peasant economy based on it cannot develop along the capitalist line. Because the landownership of the toiling peasants is a landownership under a government of dictatorship by the working class and develops under the conscious guidance of the Party and state of the working class which prevent the emergence of capitalism therefrom to the largest possible extent and because the small peasant economy based on landownership of the toiling peasants develops in relationship with industry which develops along the socialist line under the control of the working class, with assistance of the industry and under its impact. The landownership of the toiling peasants and the small peasant economy based on it, therefore, can develop along no other lines but the socialist ones in accordance with the law of their own development.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, made a profound elucidation of such an essence of landownership of the toiling peasants and the law of its development, and, on this basis, put forward the programme of placing land in the possession of the toiling peasants, and thus showed the way of emancipating our peasants from the feudal exploitation and leading them to socialism more smoothly and quickly.

(To Be Continued)

Contacts and Meeting of Fellow Countrymen Must Be Realized between North and South

Let Us Pull Down Barriers between the North and South

On August 14, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society concerning the question of realizing the ardent desire of kinsfolks separated from each other in the north and south.

In his letter, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, welcoming the proposal of President of the South Korean Red Cross Society for unfolding a movement to find out the family members of kinsmen separated from each other in the north and south, suggested that the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations discuss at an early date the question of realizing free travel and mutual visits of family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south and free correspondence between them, finding out family members and arranging their meeting, including the problem of a movement to find out families, not to confine to this movement.

The consent of the South Korean Red Cross Society to our proposal for realizing contacts between the fellow countrymen split in the north and south and arranging their meeting, though one might think it is rather late, is a very glad thing.

This proves clearly the correctness and vitality of the fair and reasonable line of independent national reunification consistently maintained by our Party and the Government of the Republic, and this is a precious triumph of the Korean people who have strenuously striven for its realization.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic line of national reunification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to reunify the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 84.)

According to the line indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and the Government of the Republic advanced the basic proposal for achieving Korea's reunification by means of establishing a unified central government comprising representatives of the people of all strata through a free north-south general election to be held in a democratic way without any interference of outside forces, under the condition of the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea and, furthermore, proposed that, even before the realization of complete reunification, a confederation of north and south Korea be established as a transitional step for hastening reunification, and the north and south Korean armies be reduced and a peace agreement concluded between north and south Korea.

Besides, our Party and the Government of the Republic suggested many a time the effectuation of travel of personages, correspondence and trade, exchange of inspection groups of various circles and exchange of journalists, art troupes, sports teams, etc. between the north and south.

In April last, too, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth an 8-point programme for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Especially, on August 6 the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, once again clearly manifested the stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and declared that we are ready to have contact at any time with any south Korean political parties including the Democratic Republican Party and public organizations and individual personages for the attainment of the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The proposals put forth by our Party and the Government of the Republic reflect the unanimous will and urgent desire of the entire people of north and south Korea who aspire after national reunification, as if one day were years, they are the only just ones for achieving the independent reunification of the country, which can be easily accepted by all those concerned for national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and their bootlickers, however, have categorically opposed all our proposals without any reason. Not only that. It is widely known to the whole world that they have punished even those south Korean people who merely utter the word "reunification," on the charge of "violating the state policy."

But, no machinations could hold in check the struggle of our people for the materialization of national reunification.

For their justness the proposals of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the reunification of the fatherland enjoy the absolute support of the entire Korean people and evoke unanimous sympathy among the peoples the world over.

The struggle for realizing national reunification has been waged strenuously by the south Korean people.

In south Korea the ardent desire to join the severed blood ties of the fellow countrymen and achieve national reunification has now turned into a strong current which nothing can stem.

It is the inevitable outcome of such developments that the South Korean Red Cross Society came out, for the first time, to realize north-south contacts in response to our consistent patriotic appeal.

Until a new generation has grown up, parents, children, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south have forgotten even each other's face, let alone failure to realize national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation. In such circumstances, it is the unanimous demand of the entire people of north and south Korea to find out family members, relatives and friends, exchange letters between them, and visit and meet each other.

That is why the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to discuss simultaneously the question of free travel, mutual visits and exchange of letters between family members, relatives and friends separated in the north and south and the matter of finding out family members and arranging their meeting at talks between representatives of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea.

The materialization of this proposal will not only realize the urgent desire of family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south but also open the way of contacts between the north and south and prepare a most precious stepping stone in paving the path to reunification.

On all accounts, the master who should settle the question of reunification is Koreans themselves. Accordingly, we, the master, should solve all problems on our own initiative.

We will make every effort to realize the recent proposal of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The South Korean Red Cross Society also should exert all sincere efforts for the realization of our proposal proceeding from humanitarian principles.

With no obstructive machinations can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, block the road ahead of our people striving for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people will pull down the barriers between the north and south, realize contacts and intercourse between the north and south and, further, achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the supreme task of the nation, without fail.

Commentator

Press Conference Held on Publication of Letter of Chairman of CC of DPRK Red Cross Society to President of South Korean Red Cross Society

A press conference was held on August 14 in Pyongyang in connection with the publication of a letter of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society.

Respectfully put on the front wall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Present on the occasion were many newspaper, news agency, radio and magazine reporters in Pyongyang including reporters of **Rodong Sinmun**, the Korean Central News Agency, **Minju Choson** and the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and foreign reporters and cultural attaches of foreign embassies in our country.

At the press conference Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, introduced the content of his letter sent to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society in connection with the question of holding talks between representatives of the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea out of the common desire of the entire people of north and south Korea and on humanitarian principles.

Fully reflected in our letter is our patriotic and humanitarian stand to alleviate the sufferings of the people caused by the split of the nation, which has lasted already for 26 years, and to realize the ardent desire of family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south, he said.

After explaining why he sent a letter to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, he noted: The questions raised by the South Korean Red Cross Society are in accord with the reasonable proposals the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced to the south Korean authorities long ago to join the severed blood ties of the fellow countrymen and achieve the reunification of the divided fatherland. He stressed:

Originally, the question of enabling family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south to write to each other asking how they fare and of arranging their meeting is one of the questions we have consistently raised.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"We...proposed time and again to realize travel and even exchange of letters, first of all, between the north and south to realize the ardent desire of parents and children, husbands and wives, relatives and friends separated from each other."

It is an urgent question whose solution brooks not a moment's delay to arrange the meeting of family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south and enable them to write to each other asking how they are getting along.

Answering questions raised on the occasion, Chairman Son Song Pil said:

Along the line indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently put forward, along with a number of proposals for reunification, a proposal to realize exchange of letters and travel of personages between the north and south to realize the desire of family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south.

But, the south Korean authorities have all along turned down this just proposal.

However, the south Korean authorities, unable to find a loophole any longer in face of the justness of our proposal and under the increasing pressure of the masses of the people of south Korea and world public opinion supporting it, were compelled to accept our proposal, we think.

Saying that he believed the South Korean Red Cross Society would favourably approach our suggestion that preliminary talks and talks between Red Cross representatives of north and south Korea be held at Panmunjom, he noted: Because it is only too natural to discuss internal affairs of our nation in our own country, in our own land.

As for Panmunjom, he said, it is well known to the world and it is a favourable place for talks between Red Cross representatives of north and south Korea.

Pointing to his letter sent to President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, he said that all the proposals contained in the letter proceeded from the compatriotic and humanitarian stand and purely national desire to settle the question of family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south and promote the achievement of the reunification of the fatherland.

Therefore, there is no reason whatever for anyone who is truly desirous of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland to oppose the letter of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and it will enjoy unreserved support and sympathy among the entire people of north and south Korea and the entire world people, he declared. He said: I firmly believe without any doubt that they will make active efforts for the realization of the proposals contained in the letter.

We think, he noted, finding out family members, relatives and friends separated from each other in the north and south to enable them to exchange letters between them asking how they are getting along and visit each other and the north and south Korean Red Cross representatives' meeting at one place and holding talks for the realization of this question will greatly contribute to promoting the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the greatest, supreme task of the nation.

We believe that all the just proposals of ours for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland will certainly be realized in the end through the active struggle of the political parties, public organizations and the masses of the people in south Korea, he said.

In conclusion he expressed the conviction that foreign reporters present at the conference would as ever create affirmative public opinion on our proposal and the Red Cross organizations of all countries and the world people would spare no positive support to our proposal.

Talks between Representatives of North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations

Should Be Realized Smoothly from Compatriotic and Humanitarian Standpoint

Social Organizations of Our Country Issue Statements in Connection with Proposal of Central Committee of Our Red Cross Society

Social organizations of our country issued statements in full support of the proposal of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made to the South Korean Red Cross Society on August 14 last, the proposal full of the lofty spirit of humanitarianism and warm compatriotic love.

Li Guk Ro, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, said that this time the South Korean Red Cross Society agreed to having contact and negotiation between the north and south, accepting our consistent patriotic appeal, and this is another patent proof of the justness of the proposals put forward consistently by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the achievement of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

He stressed:

The realization of dialogue and contact at last through the Red Cross organizations, though it is very elementary in view of the ardent desire of the masses of the people for reunification, signifies a great victory of the independent and peaceful reunification programme of the DPRK Government and eloquently bespeaks that those who incite antagonism and confrontation between the north and south can no longer hold out now.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, he emphasized, strongly holds that the proposal of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must be brought to all-round realization without artificial hindrances.

Chon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, warmly hailed and fully supported, in the name of the entire Korean working class, the proposal of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of our country, which signifies an event in accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country.

He pointed out that the current proposal advanced by the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of our country according to the line of national reunification set forth by the Leader has clearly showed once again the sincere position of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic that have been making consistent, sincere efforts for the country's reunification.

The talks which will be held amid the concern of the whole nation, he noted, should be conducted smoothly in any event from the compatriotic and humanitarian stand of realizing the desire of the people who are undergoing the sufferings of split.

In his statement Li Rim Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, expressed full support for this proposal in the name of the entire agricultural working people and said:

The reality requires all the people, who treasure the destiny of the country and the nation, to pool strength and wisdom and fight more actively for the cause of the peaceful reunification of the country.

All the patriotic forces of north and south Korea should achieve a nation-wide unity and remove all the root causes of the division of the fatherland and national calamities and fight more staunchly for the hope-filled new day of reunification.

Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said that the abnormal situation in which we youth who should shoulder the future of the fatherland cannot travel the other half of the fatherland should not last any longer and stressed:

We strongly hold that the youth of north and south Korea should be enabled to establish contact, visit each other freely, study nature and geography of the fatherland and inspect scenic spots and places of historic interest.

Ryu Un Bo, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, said that the current three-point proposal made by our Red Cross Society is a compatriotic and humanitarian proposal acceptable to all and stressed:

I hold that this fair and aboveboard proposal should be realized without delay so that the joy of travel and mutual visit and the freedom of correspondence may be brought to our women and people who have been undergoing the sufferings of division for 26 years now at the hands of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and especially to the family members, relatives and friends who cannot even hear from each other, separated in the north and south, and this road should be expanded gradually and the complete reunification of the country be achieved at an early date.

Warm Congratulations to Vietnamese People on 26th Anniversary of Victory of August Revolution

Today the heroic Vietnamese people are greeting the 26th anniversary of the glorious victory of their August revolution in the flames of the sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to the fighting fraternal Vietnamese people.

On August 19, 1945 the Vietnamese people under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Viet Nam headed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh won the nation-wide victory of the revolution by toppling the foreign imperialists and the domestic reactionaries.

The victory in the August revolution was a brilliant fruition of the long-drawn, bloody struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against the imperialist aggressors and for the country's freedom and independence and an event which opened a new historical era in the life of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese people, who founded the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the basis of the victory in the August revolution and became the genuine masters of the country, won their nine-year-long anti-French war of resistance and have devoted all their strength and energy to the struggle for building the socialist fatherland. The Vietnamese people are now achieving brilliant victories and war results by carrying on the heroic war of resistance to fight down the robber U.S. imperialists who crept into the soil of Viet Nam in place of the old colonialists.

Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Viet Nam the people and officers and men of the People's Army of North Viet Nam are now pushing ahead dynamically with the socialist economic construction and assisting with might and main the brothers in South Viet Nam as the great rear to the great front, successfully frustrating the barbarous destructive war of U.S. imperialism.

The South Vietnamese people and their revolutionary armed forces rallied close under the banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, taking the initiative more firmly in the war, have been administering heavy political and military blows at the enemy in succession and thus driving U.S. imperialism and its lackeys deeper into an inextricable quagmire.

The Korean people rejoice, as over their own, over the brilliant victories won by the heroic Vietnamese people in their sacred war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, and warmly congratulate them.

Driven into a tight corner by the heroic war of resistance waged by the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists are now increasing the South Vietnamese puppet army in a big way, further stepping up the barbarous war of genocide and continuously perpetrating bombing and bombardment of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam under the signboard of "Vietnamization" of the aggressive war in an attempt to realize their aggressive designs in Viet Nam by all means.

The U.S. imperialists are not only expanding and intensifying the aggressive war in Viet Nam but also spreading it all over Indochina by launching large-scale armed invasions of Cambodia and shameless armed attacks on Laos.

However, with no amount of frantic war expansion manoeuvres and deceptive tricks can the U.S. imperialists ever realize their foul aggressive ambition and check the victorious advance of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia who have risen as one in their just anti-U.S., national-salvation cause.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people decidedly oppose the criminal war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam and resolutely support the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 72.)

The question of Viet Nam must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The U.S. imperialists must accept the 7-point new proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam question put forth some time ago by the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, and must quit South Viet Nam immediately, unconditionally and completely, taking along their aggressive troops and all the other aggressive troops and lethal weapons.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, do all they can to actively support and encourage the fraternal Vietnamese people in their just anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, standing firm on their side.

The Vietnamese people who are receiving the assistance, both material and moral, from the revolutionary peoples in Asia and who are enjoying warm support from the peoples of the whole world will surely win the final victory in the just war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Warmly Hail 8th Anniv. of Victorious August Revolution of the Congolese (B) People

August 15 this year marks the eighth anniversary of the victorious revolution in the Congo (B).

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Congolese (B) people who are valiantly fighting for frustrating all kinds of manoeuvrings of the U.S.-led imperialists and their stooges, defending the gains of the revolution and consolidating national independence, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The victorious August 1963 revolution in the Congo (B) was an epoch-making event of great significance in the struggle of her people for liquidating the political and economic foothold of foreign imperialism and the domestic reactionary forces, strengthening the revolutionary forces, creating a new life and attaining the independent development of the country.

Since the victorious revolution the Congolese (B) people have waged an active struggle for building a rich and powerful, sovereign and independent state.

Particularly today the Congolese (B) people under the leadership of President Marien Ngouabi are scoring great achievements in the struggle for defending the gains of the revolution and building up a new society, smashing ceaseless subversions and sabotages by the enemy.

They are unfolding a vigorous struggle for building a prosperous Congo under the slogan "Let us build the national economy by our own efforts," with the result that the national economy is further developing, the building of national culture is making great progress and the face of the country is undergoing a radical change. The defence potential of the country has further strengthened and all sorts of counter-revolutionary acts by the enemy are completely smashed.

In the course of the struggle for building a new society the Congolese Party of Labour was founded and the People's Republic of the Congo was proclaimed. This was a historic event which marked a new turning point in the life of the Congolese (B) people as a manifestation of the firm determination of the Congolese (B) people to accomplish the tasks of the anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution and go along the road of socialism.

All these achievements and progressive measures of the Congolese (B) people constitute a great contribution to consolidating the national independence of the Congo (B) and attaining the independent development of the country and they are a telling blow to the imperialists and their stooges and a great encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world who are fighting.

In his congratulatory telegram to President Marien Ngouabi of the People's Republic of the Congo on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the victorious August revolution of the Congolese (B) people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the fraternal Congolese people and express full support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Congolese people for defending the gains of the revolution and creating a new life."

Today the imperialists and colonialists headed by U.S. imperialism and their stooges are persistently committing all sorts of aggressive and destructive and sabotaging acts against the country in a vain attempt to block the victorious advance of the Congolese (B) people.

With no desperate machinations, however, can U.S. imperialism and its stooges check the struggle of the Congolese (B) people for their just cause.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the frantic manoeuvrings of the imperialists and their lackeys against the People's Republic of the Congo and extend firm solidarity to the righteous struggle of the Congolese (B) people who are marching forward toward socialism holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Korean and Congolese (B) peoples established the relations of friendship in the course of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle and are further strengthening and developing the relations day by day.

The Congolese (B) people actively support the Korean people in their just struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea and reunifying the fatherland independently. This is a great inspiration to our people in their struggle.

Our people greatly treasure the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Congolese (B) people and are making all their efforts to further strengthen and develop them.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Congolese (B) people who are marching ahead toward socialism under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle will gain greater success in their struggle.

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